

THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT
OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
FOR
THE SESSION 1895-96.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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CONTENTS.

	Page
REPORT,	5

APPENDIX A.

I.—Return showing the Number of Students who entered Queen's College, Galway, in the Session 1895-96,	11
II.—Return showing the total number of Students in attendance during the Session 1895-96, their Religious Persuasions, and their Distribution among the Faculties,	11
III.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening,	12
IV.—Numbers and Religious Persuasions of Students attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening,	13
V.—Return showing the Locality of Students present during the Session 1895-96, according to Provinces, and from elsewhere than Ireland,	14
VI.—Return showing the Average Ages of the Students present during the Session 1895-96,	14
VII.—Table containing a List of the several Subjects Lectured upon during the Session 1895-96, the Number of Lectures given on each Subject, and the Number of Students attending the Classes,	14
VIII.—Names of Students of Queen's College, Galway, who obtained Degrees, Diplomas, and Honors at the Examinations of the Royal University of Ireland, in June and October Commencements in 1895,	15

APPENDIX B.

Return showing List of Professors and Officers in the College, Date of Appointment, their Salaries, and Emoluments,	17
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APPENDIX C.

Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the College for the year ended 31st March, 1896,	18
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THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
FOR
THE SESSION 1895-96.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament founding the Queen's Colleges, I have the honour of submitting to Your Majesty the following Report of the proceedings and condition of the Queen's College, Galway, for the Session ending 13th June, 1896.

In the annexed Tables (Numbers III. and IV.) will be found a statement of the Numbers and Religious Persuasions of the Students who have entered this College and attended the Lectures, not only during the Session on which I am reporting, but in each year since the opening of the College.

The Triennial Visitation of Queen's College, Galway, was held on 23rd April by the following Visitors:—

The Right Reverend James O'Sullivan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Tuam.

The Reverend George R. Buick, M.A., LL.D., Moderator of the General Assembly.

Thomas W. Grimshaw, Esq., M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.

Sir W. Thornley Stoker, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

The other Members of the Board of Visitors were prevented from attending by unavoidable causes:—The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant by Parliamentary engagements; Lord Morris by his judicial duties; and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland owing to indisposition.

I beg permission to submit the statement which I then presented to Your Majesty's Visitors:—

"In the first place, I desire, in behalf of the College, to express our satisfaction at the resumption of the custom of Triennial Visitations. The administration of the College has been marked by the absence of incidents requiring the special intervention of external authority. During the whole period of its existence there have been, I believe, only two cases of appeal. The annual reports of the Presidents, submitted to the Queen, and presented by Her Majesty to Parliament, afford detailed information of the working of the College ever since it was opened for the reception of students. But not only are we pleased that the fullest publicity should be given to our proceedings, but Professors have from time to time expressed their desire that the work they are doing should come within the cognisance of a body of men capable of appreciating its value, and of pronouncing upon it an authoritative judgment.

"Since the Visitors last met in this Hall momentous changes affecting the College have taken place. This College, placed in a province inferior in a marked degree to the rest of the kingdom in wealth and in the means for higher education, had yet been able for several successive years to point to a steady accession to the number of its students, and other evidence of growing public confidence and support. A sudden and remarkable change occurred in the years following the session 1881-82. In that session the students numbered 201; in 1882-83 the number fell to 144; in 1883-84 it declined as far as 108. From that period to the present the number has remained practically unaltered. In the present session 105 students are on our rolls, who are distributed as follows:—Faculty of Arts, 50; Faculty of Medicine, 34; Faculty of Law, 5; Department of Engineering, 21; Occasional Students, 5. Total, 115. (The apparent discrepancy of the two totals I have given is explained by the fact of some students attending in more than one Faculty.)

"A change that could arrest the steady progress of our College, and in three years reduce its numbers one half, must be traced to an exceptional cause, which affected its organic system, and not to any transitory depression to which such institutions are liable. Degrees in the Queen's University were confined to students educated in the three provincial Colleges; and when I mention that the Queen's University, which was as much an integral part of the system of the Queen's Colleges as the Dublin University is of that of Trinity College, was dissolved in 1881, it will be at once apparent that it was this measure that produced this, to us, untoward result. But this I am sure was not contemplated by the Legislature, as otherwise, no doubt, provision

would have been made to redress the great injuries to individuals involved in the policy. I wish to observe that I do not discuss the justice or expediency of such restriction of University privileges. I am now only calling attention to the effects of its abolition on the number of our students. The abrogation of the rule requiring attendance on Lectures enabled men who from any cause were indisposed to take advantage of the Queen's Colleges, to obtain degrees without incurring the expense of residence at a distance from their homes for a large portion of each of three years. The cause that reduced our number by one-half some twelve years ago was thus quite extraneous to the College.

"I think the following considerations will show that the reasons for our ordinary attendance being not larger than it is are likewise to be found in circumstances similarly beyond our control. The necessity for daily attendance on lectures throughout the session, which I regard as the most useful, and, indeed, the characteristic rule of the Queen's Colleges, entails an amount of expense which the large majority of the people of this province would find it difficult to meet. Further, an essential principle of the Queen's Colleges is their Undenominational character. This principle, you are aware, has incurred determined opposition, which also affects the attendance at this College. Again, in spite of the high aptitude for intellectual pursuits which the youth of this province are known to possess, there was for a long period an almost total dearth of educational facilities. And that the repressing effects of this long continued and widespread deficiency have not yet been surmounted is clearly shown by the following statistics from the most recent census.

"I have compared the proportion of the population attending 'Superior schools' in the three localities where the Queen's Colleges are situated. The counties of Galway and Mayo combined contain a population that closely approximates to that of Antrim and to that of Cork. The details are as follows:—Galway and Mayo, population, 433,700; attending Superior schools, 740; Antrim (including Belfast), population, 428,000; attending Superior schools, 3,700; Cork (including city and county), population, 438,000; attending Superior schools, 3,210. It will thus be seen that while in Antrim 1 in every 123, and in Cork 1 in every 136, are attending Superior schools, in Galway and Mayo combined, only 1 in every 586 is enjoying such educational advantages as are calculated to fit students for University careers.

"Though the number of students is necessarily limited by the conditions to which I have called attention, the proportion who have distinguished themselves is unquestionably large. The number and high quality of the distinctions gained by them have been attested by high authorities, of which I shall now refer only to the Commission of Inquiry into the condition and working of the Queen's Colleges (of 1885), and the address of the late Lord Lieutenant in 1893, as these have been subsequent to the last visitation. The Commission of 1885 having made an exhaustive inquiry, and having enumerated the distinctions gained by the students of this College in the various walks of official and professional life, concluded its report as follows:—

"It is a record to which any College is entitled to point with legitimate gratification."

"In 1893 Lord Houghton honoured the College with a visit; and, in reply to an address, used the following words, which appear to me to possess an interest of their own apart from the position of the speaker. He said:—

"You have spoken with pardonable pride of the part this institution has played in the diffusion throughout the West of Ireland of the highest forms of culture. There are two ideals, I think, at which a University may aim. It may aim at being the home of cloistered and secluded study, or it may aim at the spread of a more utilitarian form of knowledge and learning of a practical kind. The reports I have seen of the work done in this College seem to me to show that you have combined these two aims, and that you have neglected neither. Among the lists of names that I have seen in these reports are those of men who are remarkable for distinction in research and fine scholarship; and some of them, I know, are among the active teaching members of your body. On the other hand, you have not neglected those practical studies which fit men for distinction in the active walks of life. I note the success with which some of your medical students have met. I also note, with particular pleasure, the success that others have attained in the Indian Civil Service—that finest of all training grounds for the young men of England, and Ireland, and Scotland; where young men can develop in the highest degree the qualities of a governing race; and whence, when they return, they exercise an influence of a most beneficial character, because they replenish our store of energy by causing the next generation to emulate their success."

"In referring to the several Faculties of the College it is impossible now to do more than briefly notice a few of the most striking instances of the results of our system. But, of course, these exceptional cases must not be regarded as adequately representing the work of the College. These show the higher limit attained; but to fit the whole body of its students for useful and honourable, if less distinguished careers, is the chief object of such a College as this; and it is its accomplishment of this unobtrusive work that is the truest measure of its success.

"The Arts Faculty, whose large function it is to advance learning, to impart culture, and to liberalize professional studies, I have always regarded as the mainstay of an university. Our Arts school maintains the high character it has inherited from the earliest years of this College. Amongst recent distinctions gained by its students may be mentioned:—A Junior Fellowship in the Royal University of Ireland; a Classical Studentship in the same University; a Fellowship Prize in Trinity College, Dublin; a Lectureship in Owen's College, Manchester; an Open Scholarship at Merton College, Oxford. At Cambridge, too, one of our students is at present engaged in original research in conjunction with the Cavendish Professor of Natural Philosophy. One of our past Arts students is a Professor in this College, and another in the Imperial University of Japan. Their success at the examinations for the Civil Service of India and for Inspectorships of National Schools has been remarkable.

"Our Medical School has, I believe, in common with many others, suffered in its numbers from the changes lately introduced into the medical curriculum. The extension of the time required to qualify for

a degree, though in my opinion a salutary innovation, is yet a serious deterrent to students of slender means. The record of the School is an honourable one. Of our past students there are three now Professors of this College, and one a Professor in Queen's College, Belfast. The Travelling Scholarship in the Royal University of Ireland has been awarded four times, and on three of these four occasions the successful candidates were students of Queen's College, Galway. Three others have attained what, I believe, is regarded as one of the highest distinctions open to the medical profession, having been elected Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"In the year 1892 the efficiency of the School was largely increased by the passing of the Galway Hospital Act. In consequence of this measure the five Professors of our Medical Faculty became honorary physicians and surgeons to the Hospital, and its wards were opened as a clinical school for our students, as likewise are the Union and Fever Hospitals. I refer to this Act with pleasure, not merely as promoting the interests of the College, but also as placing at the disposal of the public of Galway—especially of that class who, from the nature of their employments, are, perhaps, more liable than others to accidents or disease—the services of such high medical and surgical skill.

"The Engineering School, it is well known, has achieved signal success. The exceptional opportunities afforded our students for practical teaching in the construction of railways and other works of public utility not only accounts for their success, but also illustrates the close connection which exists between the interests of the College and the material prosperity of the province. Several of the students of this School have successfully competed for the office of county surveyor in Ireland; to those who are aware of the stringency of the requirements for this position this fact in itself affords ample evidence of the efficiency of this department.

"A change made some years ago in the regulations of the Benchers of the King's Inns, the merits of which I do not presume to canvass, has had a serious effect on the numbers of our Law School, which has sent out so many distinguished students. Amongst them I may mention a Judge of the High Court of Ireland, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, many Judges in India and in the Colonies, the present Governor of the North-West Provinces of India, "a statesman, not simply an official," as he has been described by the highest authority. I wish to observe that in almost every case the distinctions to which I have referred were gained by students who received in this College the whole of their Undergraduate Education.

"It has for many years been a feature of this College that the lectures of the Professors have been open to students of either sex. By a recent change in the Statutes, all Scholarships and Prizes have likewise been declared open to women as well as men.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my deep sense of the inestimable value to the students of the earnest work of the Deans of Residence, who have always been instant in the discharge of the duties of their high office.

"Having thus reviewed, with as few details as possible, the work of our Schools, I would now invite your attention to the Library, laboratories, and museums. Though these departments cannot, as in

older institutions, boast of the accumulations of learned benevolence or patriotic bounty, yet they are in many sections of their respective subjects most valuable. Large and important improvements have recently been made in these departments, especially in the laboratories, which now afford excellent facilities for research, experiment and teaching, which, I trust, will on inspection meet your approval."

Testified by Your Majesty's dutiful servant,

THOMAS W. MOFFETT, *President.*

10th July, 1896.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

I.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of STUDENTS who entered QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, in the SESSION 1895-96.

	Matriculated.	Non-Matriculated.	Total.
Roman Catholics,	21	-	21
Presbyterians,	9	-	9
Church of Ireland,	3	1	4
Wesleyan Methodists,	1	-	1
Total,	34	1	35

With regard to religious denominations, the Students are classified as they designate themselves in the forms filled up at entrance.

II.—RETURN showing the TOTAL NUMBER of STUDENTS in attendance during the Session 1895-96, their RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS, and their Distribution among the FACULTIES.

FACULTIES.	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Total.
Arts,	7	16	26	1	50
Law,	-	2	2	1	5
Medicine,	7	20	7	-	34
Engineering,	6	9	6	-	21
Occasional,	1	3	1	-	5
	21	50	42	2	115
Deduct— Attending in two Faculties,	4	2	4	-	10
Total separate Individuals,	17	48	38	2	105

III.—NUMBERS AND RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening.

Session.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849-50, . . .	64	4	68	24	38	6	-	-	-	68
1850-51, . . .	23	3	26	10	9	7	-	-	-	26
1851-52, . . .	31	5	36	13	21	2	-	-	-	36
1852-53, . . .	21	2	23	8	12	3	-	-	-	23
1853-54, . . .	25	5	30	12	15	3	-	-	-	30
1854-55, . . .	26	15	41	18	18	3	2	-	-	41
1855-56, . . .	32	7	39	14	15	8	1	1	-	39
1856-57, . . .	35	8	43	15	22	3	1	1	1	43
1857-58, . . .	36	7	43	16	17	9	-	1	-	43
1858-59, . . .	44	4	48	20	19	7	2	-	-	48
1859-60, . . .	35	5	40	12	25	1	-	1	1	40
1860-61, . . .	*59	1	60	13	33	12	2	-	-	60
1861-62, . . .	†59	3	62	21	35	6	-	-	-	62
1862-63, . . .	60	4	64	18	27	16	1	-	2	64
1863-64, . . .	54	5	59	20	21	11	2	4	1	59
1864-65, . . .	58	12	70	26	28	13	-	2	1	70
1865-66, . . .	46	3	49	16	19	10	3	-	1	49
1866-67, . . .	42	2	44	14	18	7	3	2	-	44
1867-68, . . .	†44	3	47	14	20	11	2	-	-	47
1868-69, . . .	†56	4	60	20	24	15	1	-	-	60
1869-70, . . .	49	5	54	20	25	6	2	-	1	54
1870-71, . . .	52	6	58	23	23	12	-	1	-	58
1871-72, . . .	†54	1	55	19	31	11	3	1	-	65
1872-73, . . .	55	4	59	17	24	14	1	2	1	59
1873-74, . . .	†60	3	63	27	31	21	3	1	-	83
1874-75, . . .	67	7	74	24	25	14	1	-	-	74
1875-76, . . .	†81	10	91	21	25	31	3	1	-	91
1876-77, . . .	†81	4	85	26	34	21	3	-	1	85
1877-78, . . .	67	6	73	18	23	29	3	-	-	73
1878-79, . . .	†84	4	88	24	35	24	2	3	-	88
1879-80, . . .	96	3	99	27	39	22	9	1	1	99
1880-81, . . .	†90	9	103	24	41	38	1	-	-	105
1881-82, . . .	†73	8	81	16	36	24	4	-	1	81
1882-83, . . .	31	3	34	7	15	11	-	-	1	34
1883-84, . . .	28	4	32	3	13	14	1	-	1	32
1884-85, . . .	34	8	42	14	10	17	1	-	-	42
1885-86, . . .	33	8	41	5	14	11	1	-	-	41
1886-87, . . .	†40	3	43	8	20	15	-	-	-	43
1887-88, . . .	29	4	33	7	13	11	2	-	-	33
1888-89, . . .	40	2	42	11	11	19	1	-	-	42
1889-90, . . .	40	4	44	10	20	14	-	-	-	44
1890-91, . . .	38	5	43	11	12	17	3	-	-	43
1891-92, . . .	37	2	39	6	12	18	3	-	-	39
1892-93, . . .	33	2	35	4	17	13	-	-	-	34
1893-94, . . .	38	2	40	10	9	19	2	-	-	40
1894-95, . . .	32	1	33	4	18	10	1	-	-	33
1895-96, . . .	34	1	35	4	21	9	1	-	-	35
Total, . . .	2,280	219	2,458	700	1,036	606	71	22	14	2,450

* Including three who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.

† Including two who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.

‡ Including one who had previously been in attendance as a non-matriculated student.

IV.—NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of STUDENTS attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

Session.	Matri- culated Stu- dents.	Non- Matri- culated Stu- dents.	Total.	Mem- bers of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catho- lics.	Presby- terians.	Wes- leyan Metho- dists.	Inde- pend- ents.	Var- ious.	Total.
1849-50, . . .	64	4	68	34	38	6	-	-	-	68
1850-51, . . .	60	3	63	22	28	13	-	-	-	63
1851-52, . . .	68	5	73	25	41	7	-	-	-	73
1852-53, . . .	73	2	75	26	40	9	-	-	-	75
1853-54, . . .	78	5	81	30	42	9	-	-	-	81
1854-55, . . .	69	16	85	32	46	8	2	-	-	85
1855-56, . . .	78	9	87	26	42	14	3	2	-	87
1856-57, . . .	88	8	96	30	49	10	3	3	1	96
1857-58, . . .	92	8	100	31	47	16	3	2	1	100
1858-59, . . .	113	9	122	37	64	15	4	1	1	122
1859-60, . . .	111	7	118	31	69	11	2	2	3	118
1860-61, . . .	141	3	144	33	85	19	3	2	2	144
1861-62, . . .	140	5	153	30	91	19	3	1	-	153
1862-63, . . .	161	4	165	33	95	32	2	-	3	165
1863-64, . . .	160	5	165	41	91	25	3	4	1	165
1864-65, . . .	157	12	169	50	78	31	2	6	2	169
1865-66, . . .	139	5	144	33	71	39	4	4	3	144
1866-67, . . .	133	2	135	36	62	27	4	5	1	135
1867-68, . . .	124	3	127	34	54	32	3	4	-	127
1868-69, . . .	146	4	150	47	63	34	2	4	-	150
1869-70, . . .	130	8	138	42	66	24	2	3	1	138
1870-71, . . .	115	8	123	37	62	30	-	4	-	123
1871-72, . . .	139	2	141	31	79	25	4	2	-	141
1872-73, . . .	135	3	138	28	68	35	3	3	1	138
1873-74, . . .	152	4	156	35	77	38	5	1	-	156
1874-75, . . .	149	6	155	37	71	40	4	3	-	155
1875-76, . . .	156	11	167	28	82	50	3	4	-	167
1876-77, . . .	165	9	174	26	89	53	4	2	-	174
1877-78, . . .	166	9	175	36	73	61	5	-	-	175
1878-79, . . .	162	5	167	39	68	64	3	3	-	167
1879-80, . . .	176	4	180	29	72	63	2	1	-	180
1880-81, . . .	201	7	208	34	87	78	9	-	-	208
1881-82, . . .	192	9	201	41	85	65	10	-	-	201
1882-83, . . .	141	3	144	26	67	44	4	-	1	144
1883-84, . . .	99	4	103	15	45	40	2	1	-	103
1884-85, . . .	95	5	100	21	27	48	2	1	1	100
1885-86, . . .	85	9	94	19	29	42	3	-	1	94
1886-87, . . .	99	4	103	12	38	45	2	-	-	103
1887-88, . . .	95	5	100	17	36	43	3	1	-	100
1888-89, . . .	105	2	107	17	36	50	3	1	-	107
1889-90, . . .	118	4	122	18	51	51	1	1	-	122
1890-91, . . .	105	6	111	18	42	47	4	-	-	111
1891-92, . . .	106	2	110	23	37	44	6	-	-	110
1892-93, . . .	104	4	108	13	46	45	4	-	-	108
1893-94, . . .	118	2	120	20	51	44	5	-	-	120
1894-95, . . .	113	1	114	19	47	45	3	-	-	114
1895-96, . . .	104	1	105	17	48	38	2	-	-	105

V.—RETURN showing the LOCALITY of STUDENTS present during the Session 1895-96, according to Provinces, and from elsewhere than Ireland.

	Students.
Province of Connaught,	50
" Munster,	8
" Ulster,	43
" Leinster,	4
Total,	105

VI.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE AGE of the STUDENTS present during the Session 1895-96.

Age.	Students.	Age.	Students.
Under 17 years,	—	20 and under 21,	20
17 and under 18,	16	Above 21 years,	33
18 " 19,	17		
19 " 20,	19		105

VII.—TABLE containing a LIST of the several SUBJECTS Lectured upon during the Session 1895-96, the NUMBER of LECTURES given on each Subject, and the NUMBER of STUDENTS attending the Classes in each Subject.

	No. of Lectures on each Subject.	No. of Students attending the Classes in each Subject.
Greek,	289	12
Latin,	342	28
Mathematics,	341	36
Natural Philosophy,	387	55
Practical Physics,	45	14
English Language,	69	16
" Literature and History,	118	11
Metaphysics,	51	3
Logic, Senior and Junior,	110	5
Chemistry—Theoretical,	158	21
" Practical,	111	27
Botany,	59	15
Zoology,	54	14
Practical Biology,	44	14
Mineralogy and Geology,	53	10
Modern Languages,	364	25
Political Economy,	40	4
Jurisprudence,	24	3
Civil Law,	25	3
English Law,	24	5
Physiology, Senior and Junior Classes,	117	13
Practical Physiology,	43	5
Histology,	43	5
Anatomy,	95	29
Medicine,	57	9
Surgery,	54	9
Materia Medica,	46	9
Midwifery,	53	5
Medical Jurisprudence,	40	4
Engineering and Drawing,	280	21
Pathology (3 months),	30	4
Practical Pharmacy,	26	6

VIII.—NAMES of STUDENTS of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, who obtained DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, and HONOURS at the EXAMINATIONS of the ROYAL UNIVERSITY of IRELAND, in JUNE and OCTOBER COMMENCEMENTS in 1895.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

First University Examination.

Pass.

Curry, David S.	Mills, William S.
Fleming, George H.	O'Dea, Simon.
Haliday, Robert J.	O'Grady, Henry.
Hezlett, James.	Walker, Cuthbert.
M'Gregor, John.	

Second University Examination.

Brady, Thomas T.	M'Lean, Robert J.
Brown, Henry.	Mallagh, Joseph.
Farley, William J.	Moody, James.
Hall, Arthur A.	Maybin, Hugh.
Lyons, Frederick W.	Moon, Frederick W.
M'Kinley, David.	Reid, John.
Watt, George.	Strain, John K.
Carmichael, John S.	

B.A. Degree Examination.

Ryan, Hugh, a First Class Exhibition, value £42, and First Class Honours in Experimental Physics and Chemistry.
 Johnston, James, an Exhibition of the Second Class, value £21, First Class Honours in Civil and Constitutional History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.
 Stuart, Thomas, an Exhibition of the Second Class, value £21, First Class Honours in Mathematical Science.
 Wilson, David, Second Class Honours in Mathematical and Experimental Physics.
 Montgomery, Alexander W., Second Class Honours in Biological Science.
 Reid, John, Second Class Exhibition, value £18, Second Class Honours in English, Latin, and French.
 Strain, James K., Second Class Exhibition, value £18, Second Class Honours in English.
 Brown, Henry, Second Class Honours in Latin.
 Watt, George, Second Class Honours in Experimental Physics.

Pass.

Jones, James.	Walker, Andrew J.
Bright, John S.	Dowling, Patrick.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Degree of LL.B.

Pass.

M'Ilwaine, Robert.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

First Professional Examination.

	<i>Pass.</i>	
Gaston, James.		O'Dea, Simon.
Hall, Arthur A.		Pearson, James D.
Halday, Robert J.		

Second Professional Examination.

	<i>Pass.</i>	
Carmichael, John S.		Mallagh, Joseph.
McKinley, David.		

B.E. Degree Examination.

Henry, John (M.A.), Second Class Exhibition, value £21, and Second Class Honours.

	<i>Pass.</i>	
Walker, William.		Howley, Richard J. (Diploma only).
Wilson, David.		

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First Examination.

Graham, George.		
	<i>Pass.</i>	
Forde, Michael J.		Wilson, Robert A.
Keogh, William M.		Waters, Joseph J.

Second Examination.

	<i>Pass.</i>	
Nicholson, William.		Scott, Frederick S.
Paisley, William.		Waddell, Sidney.

Third Examination.

	<i>Pass.</i>	
Curry, John G.		Duly, John H. C.
Keenan, John F. (B.A.).		Kirwan, James S.
Montgomery, Alexander W.		Clements, Joseph A.
Carbery, Edward O'B.		

Medical Degrees of M.B., B.Ch.

	<i>Pass.</i>	
Clements, Joseph A.		Clements, Robert W.
Carroll, William S.		Hynes, Mortimer.
Nixon, John C. (B.A.)		McGuire, Joseph P.

M.CH. Degree.

Greenway, Alfred.

APPENDIX B.

Return showing List of Professors and Officers in the College, Dates of Appointment, their Salaries, and Emoluments as Statutable University Officers or from College Fees.

Name.	Date of Appointment of present Professor.	Salary from Emoluments of Chair.	Emoluments.			Observations.
			Fees for University Examinations.	Other Fees, Fines, &c., &c.		
The Professor of Greek,	November, 1854,	£	£	£	s. d.	The College Council al- lowed to the Professor of Midwifery a stipend of £50 for lecturing in Medical Jurisprudence, and a like sum to the Professor of Chemistry as joint lecturer in some subjects. Also a sum of £10 to the Professor of Prac- tice of Medicine for lectures on Pathology. And a sum of £20 to the Professor of Materia Medica for lectures on Fever Cases.
" Latin,	January, 1860,	250	50	20	0 0	
" Mathematics,	November, 1863,	250	—	20	0 0	
" Natural Philosophy,	December, 1865,	250	—	30	0 0	
" History, English Literature, and Mental Sciences,	August, 1869,	250 11 s.	50	40	0 0	
" Chemistry,	November, 1869,	300	—	50	10 0	
" Natural History,	November, 1869,	300	—	50	0 0	
" Mineralogy and Geology,	July, 1869,	250	—	50	0 0	
" Modern Languages,	March, 1868,	150	—	17	0 0	
" Jurisprudence and Political Economy,	February, 1868,	150	50	8	0 0	
" English Law,	November, 1873,	250	—	100	10 0	
" Anatomy and Physiology,	November, 1873,	150	—	15	0 0	
" Practice of Medicine,	January, 1874,	150	—	15	0 0	
" Practice of Surgery,	February, 1874,	150	—	10	0 0	
" Materia Medica and Pharmacy,	October, 1874,	150	—	10	0 0	
" Midwifery,	November, 1884,	300	—	50	0 0	
" Civil Engineering,	—	—	—	0	0 0	
Lecturers on Medical Jurisprudence,	—	—	—	—	—	
GRACE.		Graces.	—	—	—	
The Registrar,	March, 1868,	75	—	—	—	
The Bursar,	October, 1868,	75	—	—	—	
The Acting Librarian,	December, 1875,	75	—	—	—	

* This sum was paid to the Professors of Midwifery and Chemistry, who are joint Lecturers on Medical Jurisprudence.

C.

COLLEGE, for the year ended 31st March, 1896.

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, &c., paid out of Permanent Grant, viz.:-							
President, Professors, and Officers,		4,621	8	8	—		
Scholarships, Prizes, and Exhibitions,		1,551	10	0	—		
Minor Officers, Porters, and Servants,		102	14	8	—		
					6,105	10	4
Library (£346 8s. 6d.):-							
Ancient and Modern Languages,		61	7	8			
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,		72	14	11			
Natural Sciences,		72	8	2			
Engineering,		15	16	0			
Medical Sciences,		68	17	9			
Mental and Legal Sciences,		20	0	7			
General Library,		9	7	6			
Binding and Printing Catalogue,		12	18	4			
Apparatus, Diagrams, Materials for Laboratory, &c.:-							
Chemical Laboratory,		110	6	4			
Physical Cabinet,		29	4	1			
Engineering—Diagrams, &c.,		32	1	8			
Medical Faculty—Apparatus, &c.,		165	5	8			
Museum of Natural History,		56	0	11			
Museum of Medical Sciences,		21	15	11			
Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,		917	12	9			
Heating and Lighting,		221	5	1			
Botanic Garden and Grounds,		200	1	2			
Miscellaneous Account (£148 10s. 1d.):-							
Porters' Clothing,		43	12	0			
Water Supply,		16	17	2			
Incidental Expenses—Postage, Carriage, Cleansing, Insurance, &c.,		89	0	11			
					1,724	14	8
Professors' Class Fees,		—			355	4	8
Library Deposits Repaid,		—			42	10	0
Special Exhibitions—chargeable to the "Rayney" Bequest,		—			44	8	8
Payments out of College Fees (£280 10s. 1d.):-							
Spend to College Auditor,		12	12	0			
Special, for Stamps,		0	19	0			
Lectures on special classes,		40	0	0			
Bundries,		35	18	8			
					89	10	4
Payments (out of Miscellaneous Receipts) for Lectures on Pathology and Fever cases,		26	0	0			
And for Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence,		20	0	0			
					46	0	0
Stipend to Student for the Scholarship Exhibition per the Commissioners of 1891,		—			75	0	0
Balance on 31st March, 1890, viz.:-							
General Bank Account and in Bursar's hands,		—			242	4	10
Special Account,		—			—		
Library Deposits,		—			—		
TOTAL,		—			13,710	19	4
In addition to the Cash Balance, there is standing to the credit of the College the sum of £1,112 18s. 6d., New Three per Cent Stock. Also a sum of £1,360 10s.—further Investment—out of Endowment Fund in the Stock of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, Ireland.							

The accounts of the College up to 31st March, 1896, have been examined, and found correct, by the College Auditor. And the Certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor-General has been also received, certifying to the correctness of the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1895.

J. I. LYNHAM,
Bursar.

July, 1896.